Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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CURIOSITIES OF MEMORY.

"Memory," says a recent writer on mental physiology, "is the organic registration of the effects of impressions." This definition has at all events the merit of greatly extending the ordinary meaning of the term, and of indicating the relations of the retentive mental faculty in the system of nature. In this view, every organ of plant or animal has a memory. The lopped tree, the wounded limb, the face marked by the virus of small-pox, all have a memory, and one as retentive as that of the brain-cells, to the records of whose marvellously delicate modifications we generally, and properly enough, limit the name. The characters in which all changes are written may be said to be indelible. The scar of a deep wound, though it may become less marked with age, is never effaced. Similarly in a brain not disorganized by injury or disease, the records of memory are stereotyped. To recall them to consciousness may be wholly beyond our power; we may think that they are lost to us forever, till something occurs to alter to an inappreciable degree the minute nerve-cells, and thus to tear off the veil which hid from us the thoughts and events of the past.

It is well known that, in the agony of drowning, the veil is sometimes stripped off the tablets of memory, and the inscriptions again made legible to consciousness. In the following case, narrated by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the revival of the impression led to a very practical result. A held a bond against B. for several hundred dollars. When it became due, he searched for it, but could not find it. He told the facts to B., who denied having given the bond, and insinuated a fraudulent design on the part of A., who was compelled to submit to the loss and the charge against him. Years afterwards, A. was bathing in Charles River, when he was seized with cramp and nearly drowned. On coming to his senses, he went to his book-case, took out a particular book, and from between its leaves took out the missing bond. In the sudden picture of his entire life the incident of putting the bond in the book, and the book in the book-case, had been vividly represented. One's feelings of justice are only partly satisfied by learning that the bond was paid with interest.

In a case mentioned by Dr. Abercromby, it would be difficult to give any feasible explanation of the revival of the impression, unless on the Hibernian assumption, that a person may remember what he never knew. A boy, at the age of four, received a fracture of the skull, for which he underwent the operation of trepan. He was at the time in a state of perfect stupor, and, after recovery, retained no recollection either of the accident or the operation. At the age of fifteen, during the delirium of a fever, he gave his mother a correct description of the operation, and the persons present at it, with their dress and other minute particulars. He had never alluded to it before, and no means were known by which he could have acquired a knowledge of the circumstances.

The foregoing are examples of exaltation of memory under the conditions of injury or disease affecting the organ of thought. But these reproductions of the long vanished forms of the past not infrequently take place in perfect health. In many cases, the only thing wanted to revive an impression is some link of association, either of place or circumstance. The story of young Montague, whom a chimney sweep had stolen, and, whose aristocratic birth was at last discovered by his recognizing his old nursery-room, into which he had descended, is an illustration, true to nature, of the recurrence of former impressions from associations of place. A very striking instance of the revival of an early impression, to all appearances wholly obliterated from the memory, through the person being placed in the situation which originally gave it birth, is mentioned by Dr. Abram. A lady taken to the country in the last stage of an incurable disorder, requested that her youngest child, a girl of about four years of age, might be sent for to visit her, which was accordingly done. The child remained with her mother about three days, and then returned to town. She grew up without any trace or recollection of the visit, or of her mother, or of the name of the village in which she had last seen her. After growing up to maturity, she had occasion, along with Dr. Abram, who had attended her mother in her last illness, to visit the house in which her mother died, without knowing it to be so. On entering the room where her mother had been confined, her eye anxiously traversed the apartment, and she said: "I have been here before; the prospect from the window is quite familiar to me, and I remember that in this part of the room there was a bed, and a sick lady, who kissed me, and wept." An illustration from the realm of fiction will occur to the reader in the case of Bertram in *Guy Mannering*. His return to the scene of his childhood awakens a train of reminiscences which conduce to the development of his history and his legitimate claims. But there are other associations equally powerful with those of locality to awaken the long dormant forms of the past. A troop of cavalry which had served on the continent was disbanded in York. Sir Robert Clayton turned out the old horses in Knavesmire, to have their run for life. One day, while grazing apart from each other, a storm gathered, and when the thunder pealed, and the lightning flashed, they were seen to get together in perfect order, as if they had their old masters on their backs. The following case is hardly one of revived memory, but is given simply to illustrate the ludicrous effect of a mal-apropos presentation of an idea which had shortly before been strongly impressed on a mind perhaps slightly affected with post-prandial exaltation. It is related of Wharton, the Professor of Poetry in Oxford, that after partaking of a Sunday-dinner with a friend, he repaired to his service at church. On his way, he was powerfully saluted with the cry of "Live mackerel!" During the singing of the psalm, he slumbered in the pulpit, and, on the organ ceasing, he arose, half awake, and instead of commencing the prayer, startled the congregation by giving in a loud voice a part of the cry still ringing in his ears: "A'! alive, all alive, O!"

But the subject of the obliteration of the records of memory under certain conditions, is as curious as that of their unexpected revival. The two kinds of changes are, indeed, in some simultaneous; while one set of impressions is recalled, another is coincidently erased or lost. A well-known living physician not long ago recorded the case of a lady who, up to her sixteenth year, had lived in France, and spoke only French. After this, she came to England, earned the language, married an American at twenty and for the next twenty years lived partly in America, and partly in England, speaking English habitually, French scarcely ever. She then became ill, forgot her English, and all about her marriage, and, if asked who she was, gave her maiden name, and mentioned, in French, the street in Paris in which she had lived as a girl. So completely had she forgotten her English, that it was necessary to change an English for a French maid. In some of the cases of the partial loss of memory from injury or disease of the brain, it would be very puzzling to account satisfactorily for the nature and the very limited account of the loss. Thus a lever obliterated from the memory of a learned man the letter "F," without apparently committing any other injury, in which who had altogether the operation of a tremor, and lost all size of brain-matter, for with it the power to retain the numbers "5" and "7," and was only able to fix them in his mind by laboriously learning them like a child. Sir Henry Holland in Brodie mentions the case of a groom in the service of George IV, who was kicked by a vicious horse while in the act of cleaning it. The groom did not fall, but was at a stunned or insensible; he entirely forgot what he had been doing at the time the blow was inflicted. There was an interval of time blotted out, as it were, from his recollection. He in fact, that during that period he had been as ever. A young lady who had been present at a catastrophe in Scotland, in which many persons were killed by the fall of a church, escaped without injury, but with the complete loss of the recollection of any of the circumstances; and this extended not only to the accident, but to everything that had occurred to her a certain time before going to the church. A gentleman mentioned by Dr. Beattie lost his knowledge of Greek from a blow on the head, whilst his other mental stores were left intact. Sometimes, however, disease appears to make a clean sweep of all acquired knowledge of every kind. The following extraordinary case was published in an American medical work many years ago. The patient was a clergyman, who, at the termination of a severe illness, lost the recollection of everything, even the names of the most common objects. When his health was restored, he began to acquire knowledge just as a child does. After learning the names of objects, he was taught to read, and after this began to learn the Latin language. He had made considerable progress, when, one day, in reading his lesson with his brother, who was his teacher, he suddenly stopped, and put his hand to his head. Being asked why he did so, he replied: "I feel a peculiar sensation in my head; and now it appears to me that I knew all this before." From that time, he rapidly recovered his faculties. It is recorded by Ballantyne of Sir Walter Scott, that, when the *Bride of Lammermoor* in its printed form was submitted to him after an illness, he did not recognize *as his own* one single incident, character, or conversation it contained; yet the original tradition was perfect in his mind. When Mrs. Arkwright sang some verses of Sir Walter's one evening at Lord Francis Egerton's, the author of them whispered to Lockhart: "Capital words. Whose are they? Byron's, I suppose; but I don't remember them." For a voluminous author to forget some of his own writings does not appear so remarkable; but one can hardly conceive of a person failing to recollect his own name; but cases are on record of this *ne plus ultra* of forgetfulness. A man of not very strong intellect, who held an office the sole duty of which consisted in signing his own name to a number of papers, had one day so much business to do that he was at last incapable of recollecting the word he ought to sign. A writer of the last century relates that Mr. Von D——, envoy at St. Petersburg, went one morning to pay a number of visits. Among other houses at which he called there was one at which the servants did not know him, and subsequently he was under the necessity of giving in his name; but this he found he had entirely forgotten. Turning round to a gentleman who accompanied him, he said with much earnestness: "For God's sake, tell me who I am!" This odd request excited laughter, but he insisted on being answered, adding that he had entirely forgotten his name.

The power of recalling past impressions is perhaps more than any other mental faculty, dependent on the physical condition of the body. Sir Benjamin Brodie, in view of this fact, conceived it possible by a series of accurate observations, to discover the temperament or physical conditions most favorable to memory. Some of the conditions conducive to the exercise of the recollective faculty are obvious enough. Violent action is generally inimical to it. To convince one's self of this, it is only necessary for a person to try to recall a recent impression while running rapidly. Excessive fatigue is equally incompatible with good powers of recollection. Sir Henry Holland mentions that he descended on the same day two very deep mines, in the Hartz Mountains, remaining some hours underground in each, and at the end was exhausted both from fatigue and hunger. "I then felt," says he, "the utter impossibility of talking longer with the German inspector who accompanied me. Every German word and phrase deserted my recollection, and it was not till I had taken food and wine, and been some time at rest, that I regained them." But in addition to the physical conditions of the recollective faculty, there are some mental ones of equal importance. Perhaps the foremost of these is indicated in what Sir Philip Warwick says of Lord Strafford: "His memory was great, and he made it greater by confiding in it." There is perhaps nothing which more surely tends to failure of memory than an unreasonable distrust of it. The doubt of success begets mental distraction, and thus the mind loses its hold of those links of association on which recollection depends. Sir Walter Scott had an absolute faith in his power of memory *in the morning*, when his brain had been refreshed by sleep. He states in his diary that during composition, when he found himself at a loss, he would say: "Never mind; we shall have it all at seven o'clock to-morrow morning."

There is a curious illusion or phantasm of memory which most persons experience some time or other in their lives, the cause of which is not very easily explained. A person goes into a company, and the thought comes over him that the entire surroundings are familiar to him. He has the feeling that the exact situation in which he finds himself existed at some former time. Many have accounted this as an evidence of a former state of existence; and from it a recent writer more cautiously infers "that there is more in the memory than we take cognisance of." But it was long ago pointed out by a German philosopher that this felt identity with a past scene extends to minute details; and it could hardly be that the same persons could have had an ante-mundane meeting, say a tea-party, in a drawing-room, in frock-coats, kid gloves, lace dresses, etc. We conclude this somewhat discursive paper by giving an example, from a medical writer, of what may be called *perverted* memory, as a consequence of inebriety, which must have been attended with considerable inconvenience to one of the parties concerned. A gentleman who was in the habit of indulging in potations "pottle deep," at a certain stage used to lose all recollection of having drunk any liquor himself, but imagined that his family had done so freely. He referred his own sensations to those about him, and on going home, he always insisted on undressing, and putting his family to bed, declaring that they were all too drunk to do so themselves.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Bayard Taylor who is good authority, tells all Americans that expect to economize by traveling and living in Europe that they are greatly mistaken. During the last five years the expense of living in Germany and other European countries has largely increased. In all the principal towns of Europe one pays more for the same amount of nourishment and comfort than in the United States. The past Winter in Europe has been a very cold and disagreeable one, and it seems inclined to linger late into Spring. Even "sunny Italy" is not so sunny as she has been. Give us Colorado a while longer, this being the case.—*Pueblo People.*

THE SUMNER FAMILY.

There were in all eleven children born to Mrs. Sumner, who was a very distinguished-looking lady. The family lived on Hancock street, Boston, and there all the children were brought up. Henry, the eldest, was a large, powerful man, died in Orange, N. J., some years since. Charles was next; and his mother was always very proud of him. Being asked how it was she had become the possessor of so many accomplishments, she said that Charles, when a boy, was a very good scholar and diligent at his studies. Albert Sumner was, like his brother, a splendid specimen of manhood. He, with his wife and family, took passage for Europe in the Arctic, and were lost with that unfortunate vessel. In connection with this event, a singular circumstance occurred. Albert Sumner's wife was a very rich lady, possessing upwards of a million dollars in her own right; and when, she was lost, the Sumner family thought that rightfully they ought to be considered the legal heirs-at-law. Accordingly they contested the inheritance with the lady's relatives; and ultimately won the suit. But the Sumners had only gone to law to vindicate their honor and their rights; they had no intention of impoverishing the dead woman's family; and, having won the cause, they magnanimously resigned all the property to the wife's relatives, thus exhibiting rare disinterestedness. George Sumner came to his death in a very remarkable way. During the war he was going to inspect some troops at a short distance from Boston, when he met with an accident in getting in or out of the railway cars, and hurt one of his knee-caps. He was very much in favor of the water-cure, and went to a water-cure establishment to get his leg treated. However, the injury went on from bad to worse, until finally George was so paralyzed all over his body that it could hardly be said that any part of him but his head and his heart was truly alive. Horace, a younger son, was a slender youth, quite different in appearance from his stalwart brother, the Senator. He was placed for some time with Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., to learn farming. He was of a dreamy, poetic nature, fond of reading and meditation, and very little inclined for any practical business in life. After leaving Warner he went abroad and stopped in Rome for some time, with Margaret Fuller Ossoli and her husband. The two latter, with their child, were coming to America, and Horace embarked with them. When almost within sight of home the vessel was wrecked off the Long Island coast, and many on board, including the Ossolis and Horace, were lost. There were three daughters in the Sumner family, of whom only Julia, who is married to a medical officer in the United States service in California, survives. The rest of the family died when yet young. Charles Sumner's own modest fortune came to him by the successive deaths of his brothers, who left their property to him.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Every woman knows all about house-cleaning, to be sure, but we take the liberty of making a few suggestions about the best way to do it. Nearly every body does it the way we recommend, so of course it must be right.

In the first place, then—never clean one room at a time. It is too much trouble, and it doesn't seem as if so much is being done. Upset the whole house from attic to cellar. Tear up the carpets—take down all the curtains and bedsteads and stoves, and fling the whole concern out of doors to air! Nothing like thoroughly airing things! If it rains, as most likely it will, and the house should be chilly without the stoves, let the family fly round and keep clean! That will warm them if anything will.

Leave soap dishes and plates of sand in every room. Leave some pieces of soap on the stairs. If anybody falls over them it will be a good lesson—it will teach them to look before they leap, next time!

Always begin your house cleaning with nothing cooked in the house. Dieting once in a while is conducive to health, and if any of your family should contract the small-pox directly afterwards, the cold tea and hard tack of house cleaning will be found to have been an invaluable preparation of the system for the disease. A low diet previous to small-pox sickness prevents pitting.

Have the dining table covered with books, and vases, and brackets, and bedstead casters, and looking-glasses, and flat-irons, and crockery, and sofa pillows, and jars of pickles, and lamp shades, and a thousand other trifles which have been thrown out of their legitimate places by the house cleaning, and then you can eat off a flour barrel in the pantry. It will save work, and be so cosy.

Scold all you want to. A woman has a carte blanche at such a time to put all her scolding machinery at full speed. No man who had not the heart of a Nero would wish her to hold her peace at this time. Soap suds and scolding invariably go together. Who can tell you why?

When you begin to put things to rights after the scrubbing your patience will be sorely tried. Thomas will have to be enlisted to help put down the carpets and fix the curtains. The tacks will all be crooked, and some body must go for new ones. There will be rips in the carpet to sew up. There will be signs of moths, and pepper must be called in to disgust them. Thomas will sneeze, and wish the carpets in—some other place. Then putting down begins. The hammer will come off from the handle, and you will raise a blood blister on your hand trying to fasten it on by the help of a flat-iron and the carving knife sharpener. Thomas will have mud on his boots, and leave the print of his foot on the pale lavender roses in the carpet. Men with muddy boots always step on the lightest spots in a carpet.

The bedsteads will all have swelled with washing, and have to be pounded together. Two or three casters will be missing. After you have searched for them a couple of hours, you will find one in the jar of quince preserves and the other down cellar in the coal bin. The third one will not turn up before the next house cleaning revolution takes place.

The cat and dog have fled.

The canary has sought his very highest perch, and sits there shrinking into his yellow feathers, not caring to say—peep! peep! ever so faintly, until this domestic earthquake has rumbled away.

* * * * * * * *

Carpets are down, curtains are up, bedsteads got together, beds are made, and the refreshing smell of soapsuds is everywhere!

Your house is clean. Yes, indeed!

You ache in every nerve and sinew.

You feel as if you had been taken apart by a blacksmith and put together with red-hot carpeting needles in all your joints.

Your hands are blistered, your finger nails worn down into the "quick," you have taken cold in your head, and freckled you nose with beating carpets in the sun, but never mind! Your house is cleaned!

And you can Thomas look around and see how nice it looks, and he, unfeeling wretch! says he can't see but it looks just as it did before!

Then you go to bed in a daze, and dream of striped snakes and yellow boa constrictors, and wake in the morning considerably more dead than alive—but your house is cleaned.—*Kate Thorn.*

VARIETIES.

"Boiled Eggs" is the name adopted by the Danbury base-ball club to signify how impossible it is to beat them.

Mark Twain says that the Sandwich Islands dish of plain dog "is only the Chinese-American sausage with the mystery removed."

No man's life is free from struggles and mortifications, not even the happiest, but every one may build up his own happiness by seeking mental pleasure, and thus making himself independent of outward fortune.

The supreme court of New Mexico has decided that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, with all the rights and privileges that other folks have, all owing to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

There is folly in being disheartened at delay. God sometimes takes natural methods of removing obstacles even when they appear most dilatory. "Time," I used to say, "*Time*, and *I* will work wonders."—*C. S. Robinson.*

We have no desire to be acquainted with the man (beyond all doubt a bachelor) who perpetrated the following:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice, then, to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

Speaking truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practice; it is less a matter of will than habit; and I doubt if any occasion can be trivial which permits the practice and formation of such a habit.—*Ruskin.*

We frequently find teams as heavily loaded when the roads are bad as when they are good, which ruins many good teams. Horses have wonderful memories, and in places where they have once been stuck are very likely to balk again.

The women of Charleston, S. C., have been working for temperance in a very quiet, and as they believe, in a very effective way for over a year past. At the hour of twelve each day, hundreds of them, by concert, offer up prayers in their homes, that bar-rooms may be closed and drunkards reformed. And the rum-selling business is really going down.

The late Earl of Carlisle, well remembered by many in New York, when traveling in this country as Lord Morpeth, had great readiness at repartee. No man better understood the value of an aggregation of bores called a "deputation," or "committee," or "caucus." His definition of a deputation was excellent: "Deputation is a noun of multitude that signifies many, but does not signify much."

The King of Persia once ordered his vizier to make out a list of all the fools in his dominions; he did so, and put his Majesty's name at the head of them. The king asked him why, to which he immediately answered: "Because you entrusted a lac of rupees to men you don't know to buy horses for you a thousand miles off, and who'll never come back." "Ay, but suppose they come back?" "Then I shall erase your name and insert theirs."

Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, said: "There are moments that are worth more than years. We cannot help it; there is no proportion between spaces of time in importance, nor in value. A stray unthought-of five minutes may contain the event of a life. And this all-important moment, disproportionate to all other moments, who can tell when it will be upon us?"

Mme. Bazaine is now installed in the prison of her husband in the Isle of Marguerite. She has been treated with consideration, and the small lodging assigned her is commodious. But she has no permission to go over the island; and, being subjected to the same *régime* as the Marshal, she can only take a walk on the terrace of the building. The eldest son of the prisoner has been with him since the arrival of the latter, while the other son and the daughter came with the mother.

The *Reminiscences of Holland House*, contains the following anecdote of Voltaire: "While learning the English language which he did not love, finding that the word *plague*, with six letters, was monosyllabic, and *ague*, with only the last four letters of *plague*, dissyllabic, he expressed a wish that the *plague* might take one half of the English language, and the *ague* the other!"

When Napoleon the First was about to invade Russia, a person who had tried to dissuade him from his purpose, finding he could not prevail, quoted to him the proverb, "Man proposes but God disposes," to which he replied, "I dispose as well as propose." A Christian woman on hearing the impious boast, remarked: "I set that down as the turning point of Bonaparte's fortunes: God will not suffer a creature with impunity thus to usurp his prerogative." It happened to Napoleon just as was predicted. His invasion of Russia was the commencement of his downfall.

The *Church Journal* tells us that Canon Kingsley has a place all his own among the great English preachers. While Liddon, for instance, is powerfully conscientious in following out to its end every line of thought, and exhausting it, he *suggests* nothing. Kingsley, on the other hand, always suggests. He starts forty lines of thought in every sermon, which he does not follow out. He flings *himself* into the *melée*, body and soul. He is full of faults, of course; but he is so big, so genial, so human, such a thorough Christian, Englishman, and man, that the reading of his sermons actually makes one feel one knows him, has shaken hands with him, has sat with him, and talked with him face to face."

The Rev. Dr. Porteous, in a lecture on Amusements, said: "Let men in earnest, men of culture, take hold of the theatre, and, if they fail to make it what it should be, let it be cast aside. The experiment has not been tried, and it must be tried before judgment can be passed. Let us try a small theatre in our own houses. It will keep the boys at home. It will subdue the enthusiasm of the girls for the opera and dress. It will unite the father and the mother in the home centre. In many parts of America we are crystallizing home into home, making father a father, and mother a mother, in truth. I suggest to you to try the experiment. I do would have your home made sweeter, it will not be by the length of prayers, but by the adaptation of your household means to the education and amusement of your household people."

Dr. Falke, a German art-critic, in a work entitled "Art in the Home," discusses interior cultivation and decoration. He objects, and naturally, to the usual white-plaster ceiling, with the inevitable stucco ornament above the chandelier, and points out that a valuable field is here lost for artistic effect. By simply leaving the beams and rafters of the roof exposed and unhewn, surface is gained that can be decorated in various styles. This suggestion we should be glad to see acted upon. Carpets, he asserts, should be of unobtrusive pattern, and darker than the walls of the room, and the walls should not be very light, except when absolutely necessary in a dark room, but should form a harmonious setting for the various objects placed about or against them.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of the Town of Colorado Springs.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

APRIL 18, 1874.

THE LOCAL PAPERS.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

Juan B. Baca, a prominent sheep-raiser from New Mexico, is in Town.

Mr. Gustave Bartels, of the firm of Bartels Brothers, of Pueblo, was in Town on Wednesday last.

"Whose coal is that we're using?" asked a lady the other day when the snow was two feet deep. "Don't know," said her husband, "and I'm not going to ask."

Some of our respectable citizens, who have been stealing up dark stair-cases into secret gambling halls, have now the fear of the Grand Jury before their eyes.

Mr. George A. Bute, Clerk of the District Court, has been spending several days in Town, preparing the Docket for the coming Term.

We presume we have had no prisoners in the Town Calaboose during the last two or three days; otherwise they ought to have been employed to make the street crossings passable for honest citizens.

The Good Templars are making preparations for a Mock Trial, which will be enacted next week, and which is likely to be very interesting and amusing. The Lodge numbers over seventy members, and is increasing constantly.

Messrs. Burnham & Cutler have just received a large invoice of French plate glass, for the new stores of Mr. F. E. Huggins and Messrs. Burr & Lamb, and for Mr. D. Russ Wood's residences.

It's a north-country Editor who says:—A good church-going friend of ours acts as deacon Sunday morning's and in the afternoon casts up interest on three per cent a month notes.

One of the Omaha papers makes the pertinent remark that Colorado politicians do not appear as anxious now about Colorado's admission into the Union as they were some months ago.

This is a good time for the Street Commissioner to make a tour of inspection. He can now find the holes in the sidewalks, and determine which are the crossings that ought to be raised a little. There's nothing like making the most of opportunities.

The poet of the Denver *News* thus describes the weather in that city: "The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow has fallen and melted away. The mud, the mud, the beautiful mud, has returned again for a stay. But the dust, the romantic dust, will give us a benefit soon; then the whole business will go, on a bust, and envelope us all in a gloom."

"Since Manufactures are now to be the order of the day, we suggest that a beginning be made with a Tannery. It offers one of the most feasible and most certainly remunerative enterprizes of the kind, which can be entered upon. Greeley, we hear, has three Tanneries, and all are doing well. Fort Collins has taken steps for the establishment of one. Colorado Springs should not be behind-hand.

Says the Greeley *Tribune*: "According to the Denver *News* a new colony is located on the Monument, twenty miles above Colorado Springs, and it already has fifty families. This is a beautiful locality, no mistake about it; but only think, the Monument is expected to supply half the water of Colorado Springs, and here is a colony that will want a dozen such streams as the Monument.—What the Greeley *Tribune* knows, and what it doesn't know, about this matter, might make a column article.

The capacities and business of a town can be told at once by the advertising columns of its newspapers. An acute observer says: "Advertisements contain a world of interest and practical philosophy, because they well illustrate the wants, pursuits and habits of the people." Any one impatient of slow results must advertise. Take up the leading dailies of the Eastern cities and note how strong is the faith in the efficacy of advertising: that marvel of a successful newspaper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for example; see its compact columns of closely packed advertisements of such a multitude of wants and superfluities, applications for situations, eligible investments, inventions and inducements, art, science, education, commerce, manufactures, the trades and professions, are all represented. The actual fitness of some things is best if a man can articulate them known, but or it is not worth knowing. Advertising has become the medium of success, and there are many who could study the philosophy of advertising and profit by it.

Good weather for ducks and geese.

Now is the Denver *Tribune* happy; likewise "Fairplay."

Mr. Wanless has fixed up his Hall in good style for the District Court.

A number of trees have been planted in the College Grounds.

There is talk of a two-hundred-thousand dollar Hotel being built in Colorado Springs the coming summer.

The Rev. F. C. Millington, County School Superintendent, has just paid an official visit to Bijou Basin.

The Hon. Charles Adams, accompanied by Mrs. Adams, is up from the Los Pinos Agency.

Lots of our people will put in Fruit and Shade Trees as soon as the snow has gone. It will be just the nick of time."

There was quite a demand for coal on Wednesday—more demand, in fact, than the neighbors' coal-heaps could well supply.

The men employed on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway have just been paid off. The pay-roll showed a total of about twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. W. F. Pettibone, General Superintendent of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railway, has been staying, with his wife, at the Colorado Springs Hotel.

General Merrill, late of New York, has purchased the House and Lot on Weber street formerly belonging to Mr. Sutton. The sale was made, through Mr. McIntire, for $1,500.

A gentleman, who is well posted, informs us that in the section of country extending twenty miles south of Colorado Springs, the breadth of land farmed during the coming season will be at least three times as large as that under cultivation last year.

We heard a gentleman lamenting the other day that he sold, a few months ago, a small tract in the northern part of Town, for only a little more than *twice* what he paid for it. "Now," said he, "it's worth more than twice what I sold it for."

The Colorado Springs Company has just planted two thousand Cottonwoods, in double row, in the middle of Nevada Avenue. When these trees have made a year or two's growth, they will add much to the attractiveness of that fine street.

A gentleman and his family, who left for San Juan last year, returned to Colorado Springs for a visit a few days ago, and said they were sorry that they ever left, business being much better here than they had found it there.

The Colorado Springs Hotel has passed into the hands of Mrs. Karns, who took possession on Thursday last. Mrs. Karns is well known as the late proprietress of the Manitou House, for which she won the reputation of being the best kept hotel in the Territory. She will, without doubt, give a similar reputation to the Colorado Springs Hotel.

Trinidad can beat Colorado Springs. The *Enterprize* says that, at a mass meeting of the citizens which was held a short time ago, some of the prominent men opposed a resolution "that the laws of the land should be enforced, and the peace, property, person, and life of every individual protected."—Doubtless, they feared that they would be interfering with the "rights of man" if they passed any such resolution.

Mr. Lewis Hager, who came here some months ago from Victory, New York, for the benefit of his health, has been so far benefited that he contemplates taking an extended trip through the Territory. San Juan, we believe, will be his first objective point. Mr. Hager has made considerable investments in Real Estate while here.

The officers and teachers of the Methodist Sunday School are making arrangements for a monthly service, to consist largely of singing by the children, together with a general review of the lessons of the month, and other exercises of interest. The first of these School services is to be held on the last Sunday of the present month, and it is intended to make them a permanent feature.

The Greeley *Tribune* throws a new light upon the Grass question. It says:—"It seems now that we really have a period when the grass dies, or becomes poor; though it has been supposed not to be the case. This time is generally in March, or after damp snows have fallen and melted rapidly; by which process the grass is bleached, and it loses its substance. Previous to this, all snows evaporate by the sun's rays, and the grass is uninjured. After the grass loses its strength, cattle can get no good feed till the new grass starts, and this it generally does first on sandy uplands.

On the evening of Easter Monday, a meeting of those attending the services of the Episcopal Church was held in the school-room, Wanless' Block, for the purpose of electing Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year. The Rev. M. F. Sorenson presided. Major Wagner was re-elected Senior Warden and Dr. Bell Junior Warden, and the following gentlemen were elected Vestrymen—Messrs. Humphrey Miller, H. A. Wagner, McIntire, Simpson, Pease, and Drs. Bissell and Garde.—A meeting of the Vestry was held on Wednesday evening last, when it was resolved to take immediate steps for the completion of the Church, and also for the establishment of a Sunday-School. It was stated by the Treasurer that about $2000 would be required to pay off the indebtedness already incurred, and to render the building ready for occupation.

Two more Mutes have been received at the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Denver *News* of Wednesday had an article commendatory of the College enterprize, and said that Colorado Springs, the chosen location, possesses every advantage which could be desired.

The members of the Society of Friends living in Fountain and neighborhood are making preliminary arrangements for the erection of a Meeting House.

We were favored a few days ago with a call from Mr. Chauncey L. Hall. Mr. Hall is again connected with the Denver *News*, as its traveling correspondent.

It is a good joke,—now that Mr. Matt. France is out of office and Judge McFerran is in—that the Judge proposes to take off the Licence from Banks and put it on to Insurance Agents. One good turn deserves another.

Greeley is shaken from stem to stern by wild rumors of gold and silver mines on the Poudre, richer than imagination, and of easy access. A number of able-bodied citizens have gone into the wilderness for to see.

A story with a moral:—The Pueblo *Chieftain* says: "While most of our business men are complaining of dull times and no trade, Mr. ———, wholesale liquor-dealer on the Avenue, has all the business he can possibly attend to."

The Denver *Tribune* tells of a gentleman in that city, named Martin Nesh, who "now consumes about one hundred pounds of meat and bread per day for free lunches." Boarding-house keepers of Colorado Springs, beware of that man if he should ever come into this neighborhood.

The editor of the Golden *Globe* is no believer in Church Festivals. He says: "Whenever we are caught at a festival again, we hope somebody will kick us all the way home and then break our neck after we get there. If there is one form of amusement more insipid than another, it is an average church festival. It adds pleasure to it to have a female member stand over you while you are eating five-cent ice-cream at two bits a dish and wonder whether she'll have any trouble collecting the money."

The San Juan *Prospector* says: Our special agent reports and it will be seen from our advertising columns, that among the business men of the principal towns north of here, those of Colorado Springs and Pueblo only manifest a disposition to do well with the San Juan miners in the matter of trade. In both of those places the merchants are supplied with large stocks of goods selected with an especial view to this trade. They rightly think that our prosperity helps them, and they propose to sell at the lowest rates and to deal fairly in order to be on good terms with our people. The short-sighted merchants of Denver foolishly think that by belittling and offering no inducements for the trade of this region they can stem the vast tide of emigration towards the San Juan, which is causing them to gnash their teeth in anger.

THE STORM.

This district has been visited during the week, by one of the heaviest snow-storms which have occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Snow began to fall on Tuesday afternoon, fell rapidly and uninterruptedly through Tuesday night and Wednesday, and continued, though in an abated degree, through Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The total fall amounted to 33 inches, being equal to two and three-tenths inches of water.

Contrary to what is usual in the case of snow-storms in this country, very little wind accompanied the storm, hence there was little drifting, but the great depth on the level was sufficient to make locomotion thereabouts impossible.

The trains on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway got through to Colorado Springs very nearly on time Wednesday, the snow being soft and not having packed very firmly into the cuts, but the northward bound train remained here over night, the passengers proceeding by the regular train on Thursday. On Thursday, there was little or no delay.

The Telegraph wires gave way beneath their burden, hence we are not able to give very accurate particulars as to the extent of the storm. It prevailed in Denver and in Pueblo, but the quantity of snow which fell was not so great as here; indeed, the neighborhood of Colorado Springs seems to have received the chief benefit of the downfall.

To the cultivators of the soil, the storm has been a decided boon, as it will have put the land into first-class condition for starting seed. To stockmen, too, it will be a benefit in one sense, as it will give a good start to the grass, but in its immediate consequences, there is reason to fear that it has been far from beneficial. It's too early, as yet, to ascertain what losses have been sustained, but several instances have already been reported.

During Thursday and Friday, a rapid thaw has been going on, and there is the prospect that there will soon be very little snow left.

The storm, as we have said, is one of the heaviest which has occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; but there have been a sufficiency of heavy falls in the past to warrant the expectation that such may come every few years.

Washington, the Ute Chief, says that 400 moons (33 years) ago, when he was a papoose, it snowed for five sleeps (days and nights), and the snow was as high as a man's head. A number of the Utes, he says, were frozen to death, through being lost in the snow.

A resident in Southern Colorado told us, some months ago, that he was through this section in 1858, with an expedition bound for Salt Lake, and that the snow fell for several days in succession in the early part of May, being so deep that they lost a large number of sheep which they were driving with them for provisions, and also several of their mules. Whilst camping in this neighborhood, he said, they saw large numbers of elk, wild horses, and antelope, on the mesa between here and the Garden of the Gods.

On the 26th of May, 1859, twelve inches of snow fell, the storm continuing a night and part of the following day.

On the 30th of April, 1862, there was a very similar storm to that which we have just experienced, continuing a night and a day, and resulting in a total of 34 inches. This is the heaviest snow remembered by our old settlers.

In November, 1864, it snowed for a couple of days, and about 8 inches fell.

In the Spring of 1858, there was a heavy snow, of which we have not the exact data, but it was heavy enough to prevent the running of the stages.

TOWN TRUSTEES.

The old Board of Trustees handed over the reins of office to their successors on Saturday evening last, the meeting being held in Mr. Matt. France's office.

The "iron-clad" oath was administered to the new y-elected Trustees, by Mr. France, the president of the old Board, and all took it without flinching.

The new Board then proceeded to organize by the election of a president, Judge McFerran having been voted to the chair as temporary president.

Major McAlister nominated Mr. J. T. Wilson, on the ground that he was the only member of the old Board who had been returned to office, and also that he had received the highest number of votes of any of the candidates.

Mr. Wilson said he doubted whether he should be able to give that attention to the duties of the office which was called for, and nominated Judge McFerran.

A ballot was then entered into, with the following result: Mr. J. T. Wilson, 3; Judge McFerran, 1; Dr. Sutherland, 1. Mr. Wilson was, therefore declared the president of the Board.

A committee having been appointed to audit the accounts of the late Town officers, and various notices of motion having been given, the Board adjourned to Monday evening.

On Monday evening, the Board met in Dr. Sutherland's office, all the members being present.

Judge McFerran introduced motions to repeal Ordinances Nos. 2 and 5, and to substitute others in their stead. The effect of the substitution would be to relieve Merchants and Banks from the obligation to take out Licenses, and to impose Licenses, instead, upon Commission Merchants, Brokers, Money Brokers, and Insurance Agents.—The consideration of the motion was laid over to a subsequent meeting.

Judge McFerran also moved to repeal the regulation requiring weekly meetings of the Board, and to replace it by a regulation making the meetings monthly.—Decision on this motion was likewise postponed.

Judge McFerran moved to repeal the Ordinance allowing compensation to the Trustees, and imposing a fine upon them for non-attendance at the meetings of the Board.—The motion was negatived.

The Board then adjourned, until this (Saturday) afternoon.

BOARD OF MANUFACTURES.

After the adjournment of the Board of Trustees, the members, on the motion of Judge McFerran, organized themselves into a Board for the purpose of aiding, assisting, and encouraging manufactures in the Town of Colorado Springs.

Judge McFerran was elected President, and Mr. Thomas H. Burnham Secretary.

Judge McFerran, Major McAlister, Mr. G. H. White, and Dr. Sutherland were appointed a Committee to give special attention to the object contemplated.

On the motion of Major McAlister, it was also voted to call a Mass Meeting of the citizens to take the subject of Manufactures into consideration. The meeting to be held in Wanless' Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven.

PROBATE COURT.

The Probate Court of El Paso County, has been in session since Monday last, Judge Stone presiding. The following cases have been disposed of:

W. T. Monroe *v.* Waggoner and Donnelly.—Replevin—Dismissed at Defendant's cost.

C. Dubanks, for the use of E. ... Colton *v.* John Turner, *et al.*—Suit on Bond,—Dismissed. Plaintiff's cost.

H. E. Freeman *v.* W. W. Allen.—Assumpsit.—Continued.

... B. Snyder *v.* James Hemminway.—Assumpsit.—Judgment for Plaintiff for $150 and costs.

B. ... Goodlow *v.* Charles Lang.—Appeal from Justice's Court.—Judgment for Plaintiff for $1 and costs.

THE SUMMER TERM OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

Professor Ayers and Rev. J. M. Sturtevant have issued a neat circular, announcing formally the first Summer Term of the College now established at Colorado Springs.

It is to be open for students of both sexes and for under-graduates from other colleges, as well as preparatory students, in that's nearly finished.

The term commences May 6, and will continue ten weeks. Regular tuition, $10, with additional rates for extra branches of culture, like music, painting, etc.

Board in families and otherwise at reasonable rates. The educational work for the Summer is to be under the direction of Professor Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, who will be assisted by experienced teachers.

We are glad to hear of several students from Denver and other parts of Colorado, who propose attending the first term of this important institution.—*Denver World.*

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

There seems to be more Building going on in the Town than ever before. On one block on Nevada Avenue, above Boulder Street, there are five buildings in course of construction, and on Cascade Avenue, and Weber and Tejon Streets, every few steps brings one to a structure in the builders' hands. All over the Town, indeed, building operations are lively. The following list includes a number of the new buildings which are now under way, or will be so very shortly:

Mrs. Baine is building a Frame Residence on Nevada Avenue. One story, 22 by 29 feet; Kitchen, 12 by 16 feet; Porch in front.

Mr. Giles Cressey is building a one-story Frame Residence on the same Avenue, 18 by 32 feet, containing six rooms. Mr. Whipple is the contractor.—Mr. Cressey is also building a one-story Residence, 15 by 24 feet, containing three rooms, on Tejon Street, southern end of Town.

Mr. Whipple has the residences of Mr. John Wilson and Mr. George Wilson, on Nevada Avenue nearly completed. These are story-and-a-half buildings, 32 by 40 feet, and contain seven rooms each.

Mr. Robbins, a gentleman who has recently arrived from Niagara Falls, is building a one-story residence, 15 by 24 feet, on Cascade Avenue. Mr. Whipple is also the contractor for this building.

Messrs. Russell and Luse, formerly of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, have Mr. Whipple at work on their Art-Gallery on Tejon Street, of which we have made previous mention. The building will be of Frame, two stories, 22 by 50 feet, and will contain ten rooms. It is to be built in handsome style.

Mr. William Harpe, who has the contract for the Southern Methodist Church, is pushing work on the Frame, and expects to complete the building by the middle of next month.

Captain Clifford's Residence on Nevada Avenue is receiving the finishing touches of the workmen.

Mr. G. H. Stewart is enlarging one of his houses on Kiowa Street, near to Weber, and intends to make it his residence.

Mr. James E. Wood of the firm of Wilson & Wood, is enlarging and improving his residence on Nevada Avenue.

Mr. E. C. Sander is about to build two one-story residences on Cascade Avenue.

Messrs. Weed & Hahn, have nearly finished Mr. M. Culbert's House on the corner of Weber and Boulder Streets. It is a handsome residence.

Messrs. Rogers & Stratton have hereabouts completed Mr. D. Russ Wood's semi-detached Villas on Pike's Peak Avenue, and the plasterers and painters are at work upon them.

The same contractors have Mr. Frank Lombard's residence on Nevada Avenue, almost ready for occupation.

Mr. J. D. Raymond has a large force of men at work on Mr. D. Russ Wood's Villa, corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Weber Street. It is already sufficiently advanced to show that it will be a very handsome structure.

Mr. J. D. Raymond is also building a story-and-a-half residence, on the corner of Nevada Avenue and Boulder Street, for Mr. William Bowerman.

Mr. Simpson has a two-story residence making good progress on Kiowa Street.

Mr. J. C. Wilson is enlarging his property on the corner of Nevada Avenue and Kiowa Street, and is about to remove into it, his present residence, on Cascade Avenue, having been purchased by Judge Rance, who proposes to make considerable improvements in it.

The numerous improvements which are in progress in the Business part of the Town have been already noted in our columns.

During the past week, True & Sutton have shipped about 50,000 pounds of Freight to Saguache, and will ship 10,000 pounds to the Los Pinos Agency next week. We are informed that the road from Pueblo to Del Norte has been blocked with snow, and that no freight has passed that way recently, whereas the road from here *via* Poncha Pass has been open all the time.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

A new Barber's Shop on Tejon Street, next door to Becker's Harness Shop.

Mr. Freeman shipped about a hundred wethers for the Denver market on Monday last.

Messrs. H. E. Freeman & Co. have started a Market Wagon, for the delivery of Meat, Vegetables, etc., to their patrons. A step in the right direction.

The Pioneer Manufacturing Company, owing to the increase of their business, are about to replace their present engine with one of much larger power.

Messrs. Dunber & Cobb expect to be into their office on Tejon Street, in a very few days. They will transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business.

Messrs. Rickerson & Co. have succeeded in establishing a good trade in the Bakery and Confectionery Line. They do their own manufacturing, and take care to keep up the quality of their wares.

Messrs. Green & White are throwing a good deal of activity and enterprize into their Business. They are handling a large amount of Country Produce, and are thus doing good service both to Ranchmen and to Townsfolks.

Mr. Granger, who has recently come over from Colorado City, where he has been engaged in the Meat Business, is about to engage in the same business here.

Mr. Goodfellow has leased the La Fon House, and is furnishing the rooms on the upper floor for rental. The lower floor he proposes to devote to business purposes.

Mr. Perkins, of Pueblo, called upon us a few days ago. He was on the lookout for a business location, as he thinks of opening a Branch House here.

The advertisement of Messrs. Crawford and Copeland, Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. will be found in another column. Their establishment is on Huerfano Street, opposite Peck & Moore's. We take pleasure in commending them to our readers.

A mineral museum has been opened on Huerfano Street, near to Maxwell's Second-hand store. Mr. P. Peck is the proprietor. His stock includes a number of very choice specimens.

The Millinery establishments have been preparing for the Spring Trade by the purchase of a large lot of Novelties, which have just come to hand. Some of these, by the way, are very tasteful and attractive, and demand the immediate attention of our lady readers. Mesdames Dick & Bainter and Mrs. Thornburgh will, doubtless, be very happy to submit them for inspection.

Times are lively with our Builders, as is evident from the list, which we give elsewhere, of buildings which are in course of construction. We understand that Mr. Whipple has twenty-two carpenters in constant work, and our other Builders have their hands thereabouts full.

Mr. George Hamilton's Tailor shop has been moved on to the rear end of the GAZETTE Office lot, to make way for the large Brick Block at the rear of the City Drug Store. Mr. Hamilton hopes to remove, before many weeks are over, into his new Brick building which is going up opposite the La Font House.

A Wholesale Grocery Business is to be put into Messrs. Leonard's old store on Huerfano Street, by Mr. Craig, late of Topeka, Kansas. His stock of goods is beginning to arrive, and, as soon as the carpenters complete the preparation of the store, he will open up business. Mr. Craig has been a resident in Kansas for many years, and has the reputation of being a first-class business man.

Mr. F. E. Huggins is purchasing a large quantity of goods wherewith to stock his new Building, so soon as it shall be ready for occupation. On Wednesday last, he received a large assortment of Jewelry, made up of Colorado precious stones and metals. He has also received during the week an additional stock of Silver-ware.

The Bath-rooms of Millen & Chinn, on Tejon Street, are now open to the public. The Boiler, Tank, Pipes, etc., have been supplied and fitted by Wilson & Wood, and are a favorable evidence of the capabilities of their establishment.

There was a cornfield between the Union and Confederate lines at a certain point before Petersburg, during Grant's autumn campaign—a little to the left of Cemetery Hill. The opposing pickets of the two great confronting armies would, in spite of all, occasionally creep into that field for a friendly chat, or for a barter or for a game of cards. Two of them were playing a game one day, with Abe Lincoln and Jeff. Davis as imaginary stakes. The Lincolnite lost. "We now" says the winner, "old Abe belongs to me." "Yes, and I'll send him over by the Petersburg Express," responded the defeated Yank. At another time there had been lively skirmishing and some musketry firing during the forenoon—of course but little asking. After dinner there was a slack of hostilities. A Johnny rose up on the parapet of his line, and shook a paper as a sign of truce, then sprang over into the cornfield. At once a hundred men from either line were over their works, and side by side swapping papers for papers, tobacco for coffee or jack-knives, hard tack or sugar or corn cake. New acquaintances were made. In some instances old acquaintances were revived. A Connecticut sergeant found a townsman and school mate in a sergeant over the way. A Connecticut officer found a kinsman in a rebel officer. A loyal Maryland regiment was *vis-a-vis* with a Maryland secession regiment. Many men of union were there. One found a brother on the other side and yet another his own father! After a little time the swapping of the day was done and officers and men returned to their respective lines. All was quiet again until the artillery re-opened fire. Then half a score of loiterers sprang up from their concealment in the corn scrambled back to their places behind the works. Thus the fighting and the trading alternated.

THE ROAD TO SAN JUAN.

Light continues to be shed on the San Juan Road question, and there is reason to hope that the public will soon have information enough before them to enable them to form a judgment.

Apropos of this, Howe, of the Golden *Globe* says: Mankind is still greatly necessity awaiting enlightenment regarding the shortest and most feasible route to the San Juan mines. It is a matter that has received a great deal of attention in the newspapers. But people are unable to choose between the routes, since they out-number the denominations, or religious, roads to the skies hereafter, as indicated by the orthodox finger-boards. Whenever any apparently interested person, desirous simply of pointing the way to others, has used the newspapers to indicate what, in his judgment, was the best and shortest route, some other fellow has, with one fell stroke of the pen, invariably abolished that route, and substituted his own favorite road in its stead. So, as the matter is now presented, there are about 47 roads, more or less, that are decidedly the best to be followed, and yet people are not quite certain that a man and team would not perish on any one of them.

The Mosca Pass Road has been spoken of very favorably by those who are anxious to make Pueblo the outfitting point, but a correspondent of the Pueblo *Chieftain* condemns it. He says: "The Mosca Pass road is not suitable to drive a herd of sheep over, for they would die of fatigue traveling through the heavy sand, much less a heavy laden wagon dragging through sand up to the box. Mr. Editor, will you please interview Messrs. Lepburn and McGinnis; these gentlemen have just crossed over that pass and left this place to-day, and will be in Pueblo in a few days. They had a light buggy, but found it difficult to wade through the sand with that even. The Abeyta route is the only travelled road now, and will be found the best route at all seasons. The *Gazette* man must have referred to the Mosca Pass route *via* Pueblo, when he said it was a shorter route to Del Norte, but sandy. There is not more than ten miles of sand at all, and that is not bad, to encounter from Pueblo to Del Norte *via* Fort Garland. I could say more on this subject, but will defer it.

A correspondent, writing from Saguache, to the Fairplay *Sentinel* says: "There has been a toll road company organized here with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of constructing a wagon road from this place, *via* Cochetopa pass, to the San Juan mines. When the above described road is opened to travel, which will be by the first of July next, the distance from Denver *via* Fairplay and Saguache, to the San Juan mines, will be about one hundred miles shorter than by any other route, and by far the best, from the fact that the mountain passes are lower, with easier grades, less snow in winter, an abundance of wood and pure water, and plenty of grass for stock along the entire route. When the above facts become known to the public there will be no more quibbling as to which town or towns are to receive the benefit of the travel to the San Juan mines." This toll road, we may say by way of parenthesis, will be of as much service to those who make Colorado Springs their starting point as to those who set out from Denver.

The Denver *Times* gives the views of a gentleman recently arrived in that city from Del Norte, who says that the snow is twice as deep in the Sangre de Christo Pass as in the Punta Pass or the Abeyta Pass, and that it is impossible to get through the former without at least six horses. Many have attempted it, and the bare bones of their mules, picked clean by the coyotes and wolves, furnish abundant evidence of their indiscretion.

Similarly the San Juan *Prospector* gives the experience of a gentleman who has just arrived in Del Norte from the Animas Valley, and who reports the snow on some parts of the Tierra Amarilla route to be four to five feet deep. He further says that, a short time before leaving Animas, he attempted to get into the mine from that point, but found it impossible on account of the very great depth of snow. He thinks that the mines can be reached much earlier from Del Norte than from Animas. He says that the rivers on the Tierra Amarilla route will undoubtedly be very high when the snow begins to melt, and that the crests and other appearances on their banks show them to be very turbulent and violent streams when swollen.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, "You pays your money, and you has your choice."

FLAX.

A correspondent, writing to us from South Park, asks whether we cannot prevail upon some moneyed gentlemen to give out three or four thousand bushels of Flax Seed to farmers, who would agree to sow it and return the crop in the Fall. An oil mill, he says, would not cost much, and such an enterprise would undoubtedly be successful. The fact that Flax grows naturally, even in the mountains, shows that it could be cultivated to advantage, and the demand for oil and other products from the plant scarcely needs to be set forth.

Here is a hint for our newly-constituted Board of Manufactures. We may say further that, if an oil mill were established, some profitable use might be made of the tons of Sunflower Seeds which now scatter all over the county in the Fall, to be the plague of the farmers. Sunflower oil is, we believe, one of the finest lubricating oils known, and but little inferior to olive oil.

FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

SOME INEQUALITIES.

(From the Golden Globe.)

We learn a lawyer gets and testify recently in court that it was worth $200 to present and argue a case in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, which reminds us of the inequality of labor. A college professor, who has studied a life-time for his knowledge, ekes out an existence on $1,200 to $2,000 per year. A tradesman works hard, runs heavy risks, and invests capital in many instances for the same amount of profit, and salaried positions the world over are subject to the same rules. If you go in and talk five minutes with a lawyer or a doctor you pay five or ten dollars for it. If you employ him for a day you plank down $20 in advance. A "retainer" is one of the things common to lawyers. If you want to keep an attorney in the vicinity of your case out of mischief you give him a hundred dollars or so for his "influence." It is estimated that there are about two cases per year for all the lawyers in the United States, and as they live their charges must be exorbitant. Because Congress voted itself an increase of back pay the whole nation has been convulsed, but people go on year in and year out paying with a good grace these professional men fees that make them bloated bond-holders compared with a Congressman. A notary charges you $2 to put his seal to a document, yet if a railroad company charges eight cents per mile for transportation, we have the Grange organization to stop the robbery. A man grumbles at $2 or $3 per year for a newspaper that costs thousands of dollars, yet he will gladly pay a dentist $2 for pulling a tooth. Sugar and coffee with three per cent. profit is considered outrageous, yet men pay three per cent. per month on money and consider it a favor. A Granger pays fifty cents for weighing a load of hay with good grace, but if a dealer offers a few cents per ton below the market price for it he considers it a ring job to swindle him out of his hard earnings. The county pays an attorney about a dollar a minute for his work, and a juryman or witness gets $2.50 per day in county warrants worth 65 cents on the dollar. We don't know as this state of things affects us, but just thought we'd mention it.

SCOURING WOOL.

From the Colorado Agriculturist.

We are much in need of some more profitable manner of disposing of our wool than is afforded at present. As it now is, for every hundred pounds of fleece wool, we send to market forty pounds of dirt. We not only pay freight on this dirt, but we pay commission men for selling it. It is estimated that States' wool shrinks fifty per cent. in scouring, but Colorado wool only thirty to forty per cent., on account of the quantity of grease in it.

Fleece wool is sold under disadvantages, because one manufacturer cannot use all the different qualities in a single fleece, so that in order to get what he wants he must buy much that he does not want, and lose the chances of disposing of the latter to some one who does want it. When a man buys in the fleece, he must not only guess at how much wool each fleece contains that he does not want, but also how much dirt it contains, and every good buyer, after guessing as closely as possible, will stead allow margin enough to make himself safe.

It would be too expensive for each wool grower to scour his own wool, even if he knew how to sort it, which is as necessary as the scouring. But an establishment with sufficient capacity to sort and scour all the wool of the neighborhood would doubtless be profitable, both to the proprietors and its patrons. Such an establishment would receive fleece wool in sacks, sort the different qualities from each fleece, then scour and re-sack each quality by itself. Such wool could be sold by sample, as the buyer would know that he was getting the wool and just what he could give for it. The only question with him would be, which quality he should buy to suit his ends. Middle men might also be dispensed with, and the wool sold directly to the manufacturer.

Take an example:

[illegible]

Most of our wools would not shrink so much as the above estimate, in scouring, and would sell for at least double the price of unwashed wool probably more, as the examination of any wool market report will show.

Let the wool growers pledge their support for one season, in order to test it, and doubtless parties can be found to undertake this wool-scouring business. N.

LANDED ESTATES IN COLORADO.

(From the Denver Times.)

Certain journals are seeking to create the impression abroad that nearly all the lands in Colorado have fallen into private ownership. It is true that a few persons hold immense tracts of land. The St. Vrain grant alone, comprising about 100,000 acres, is in the possession of less than twenty owners. But the magnitude of Colorado is not appreciated even by our own citizens. The Territory contains somewhere about 68,000,000 acres of land. Probably 2,000,000 acres are claimed by Railroads, but there are still over 50,000,000 acres open for some sort of occupancy, of which a large portion is mineral-bearing, while a large part is available for culture or pasturage. There is no lack of facilities for getting government land in Colorado, and there are still large tracts well adapted for colonizing purposes. There is no better section in the West for colonists than Colorado, and none which offers in the various considerations of climate, soil and productiveness—greater inducements to settlers.

DISTRICT COURT.

District Court will open in Wanless' Hall, on Tuesday next. The Docket contains about fifty cases, nearly equally divided between civil and criminal. Some of the cases are very important ones, and are likely to excite considerable interest.

On a change of venue from Pueblo County, the case of the People vs. James K. Madden, for murder, will be tried. District Attorney Henry and Mr. Ben'. Malice will prosecute, and Messrs. Richmond and Gurley will defend.

A case involving the title to valuable mining property—Bliss Streeter and others vs. J. H. McMurtry and others—will also come before the Court on a change of venue from Clear Creek County. The Hon. E. M. Teller is engaged in this case.

The new Trial of the Colorado Springs Company vs. Cowell & McDowell will come up; also the poisoning case against Dr. Davis.

A dispatch from Washington says that the House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Real Estate have been recorded since our last report:

Colorado Springs Company to F. A. Wagner—lot 8, block 121; $125. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to F. A. Wagner—lot 4, block 122, and lot 7 block 92; $225. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to C. H. White—lot 19, block 63; $350. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to L. A. Humphrey—part of lots 25 and 26, block 91; $365.25. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Mary E. Sturtevant—lots 9 and 10, block 93; $300. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Henry Britenstein—lot 17, block 102, and lot 6, block 142; $250. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to A. N. Shepard—outlying tract; $31.25. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to J. A. McIntire—lots 1 and 5, block 72; $825. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Anna A. Macomber, lots 7 and 8, block 93; $300. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Thomas F. Burnham—lot 12, block 276, and outlying tract; $600. Warranty Deed.

George Oakham to Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company—right of way of railway; $10. Warranty Deed.

John George to Anthony Bott—lots in Colorado City; $200. Warranty Deed.

L. Vallentey to John Emerson—part of block 233; $300. Warranty Deed.

L. A. Humphrey to John and Mary A. Stanley—part of lots 25 and 26, block 91; $532. Warranty Deed.

C. H. Badger to Charles Stockbridge—lots 22 and 23, block 1, subdivision of 230 and 232; $200. Warranty Deed.

L. S. Martin, assignee, to John Stanley—lots 9 and 10, block 94; $500. Warranty Deed.

Mary J. and Douglas Ely to John Stanley—part of lot 3, block 92; $500. Warranty Deed.

Goodrich & True to J. Timebaugh—parts of lots 17 and 18, block 91; $360. Warranty Deed.

Goodrich & True to R. A. Crawford—parts of lots 17 and 18, block 91; $360. Warranty Deed.

J. R. Timebaugh to D. A. Whitaker—lot 13, block 267; $125. Warranty Deed.

J. R. Ferris to L. W. Wellman—lot 21, block 93; $325. Warranty Deed.

Thomas F. Burnham to Daniel Stella—outlying tract; $500. Warranty Deed.

A Washington dispatch, dated Wednesday, says:—The Senate Committee on Territories, as the result of a prolonged investigation of charges brought by Delegate Chaffee against General Edward M. McCook, have decided to recommend the confirmation of McCook's nomination to be Governor of Colorado, in place of S. H. Elbert, to be removed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EL PASO COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association, at the School room, in Wanless' Block, Monday evening, at 7:30 p. m., May 4th, 1874, for the purpose of considering amendments to the By-laws.

R. A. WEBSTER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SUTHERLAND & NEWMAN, Dentists, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. SUTHERLAND will continue to practice at his office, over Wilson & Wood's Store, and will give his personal attention to all business with which he may be favored.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. THORNBURGH has just received a large assortment of Spring Goods, including the latest Novelties in Hats, Flowers, Laces, Ruches, Ties, Gloves, etc.

Regular Communications of EL PASO LODGE, A. F. & A. M., on the Second and Fourth Saturday Evenings of each Month.

R. FINNEY, Secretary.

Dr. Gatchell's office hours will be, from date, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 12:45 o'clock p. m., and from 2 o'clock p. m. to 3:45 o'clock p. m., daily.

Colorado Springs, February 12th, 1874.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 30th, and until further orders, Trains Nos. 1 and 2, on Time Table No. 9, dated Nov. 9th, 1873, will not be run on Sundays.

W. W. BORST, Acting Sup't.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26th, 1873. 25

FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for Sale Cheap.

WM. CHASE

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A PAIR OF LARGE "YOUNG" MULES, HEAVY Wagon, and Harness—complete Freighting Outfit.

C. H. WHITE.

FOR SALE.

ONE FIRST CLASS PIANO FOR SALE AT ODLE & HOFFMAN'S.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, CORNER OF Weber and Monument Streets. House contains seven rooms. Lot 200 by 190. For particulars, enquire at Lumber Yard of C. R. HUSTED, Colorado Springs. 90

FOR RENT.

Two large unfurnished rooms on first floor of Hunt House. Enquire of Wm. Wagner, D. & R. G. R. R. Office.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board.

P. J. GOODFELLOW, Central Hotel.

WANTED

BOARDERS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON Platte avenue second House east of Tejon street, north side of Acacia Place.

Mrs. F. OLSEN.

DAIRY HELP.

An energetic live American man and his wife wish to take charge of a Dairy and Stock Farm in Colorado. Would like to secure for their services a share of profit of the dairy. References given; correspondence solicited.

Address, Wm. Wm., Emerson, Mills County, Iowa.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO US ARE REquested to call and settle their accounts immediately and save costs.

BARKER & TUSSLEY.

FOR SALE.

400 HEAD CHOICE AMERICAN CATTLE, 200 Cows and Heifers—balance steers; 2 lest Cows 6 years old. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also an excellent Stock Ranch with all necessary equipments for carrying on the Stock business.

WM. H. BOWMAN.

121 El Paso P. O., El Paso Co., Col.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECEASE OF THE late Gen. L. L. Sweet, the property situated near Fountain, Colorado, consisting of Merino and Graded Sheep, including 9000 Ewes, Sheep, Blooded Bulls and Cows, Horses and Mules, will be sold at private sale for very low prices. Inquire of Capt. M. L. Jones, Agent, on the ranch, three miles west of Fountain.

JOSIAH F. LOMBARD and ELBERT F. GARY, Executors.

FOR SALE.

I WANT TO SELL

A number one farm, 12 or 15 miles below Colorado Springs, 280 acres, well improved, under ditch, partly under fence, with houses, Stables, Granary, &c. The best farm between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Will sell also cheap.

Also one hundred head of American Cattle mostly Dairy Cows; and a Dairy Outfit; with a Stock Ranch in South Park, with 80 acres of hay land under fence.

Also Seventeen Horses, Mules, Mares, and Colts, some Wagons and Harness.

The above property will be sold low, and time given on a portion of it.

Also the half interest in the large Sulphur Springs for sale, cheap.

On account of my health, I want to sell out and retire from business.

Enquire of, or address T. GREEN, Sulphur Springs, Park County, Col.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a certain execution issued out of the District Court of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, at the suit of L. S. Reed, surviving partner of the firm of Root & Reed, for the use of D. Russ Wood, and against P. A. Simmons and W. W. Allen, and to me directed, and whereby I am commanded to make the sum of twenty-eight hundred and seventy (2,870) dollars, with interest from November 12, 1873, A. D., and the further sum of seven (7) dollars costs, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title, and interest of W. W. Allen in and to the following described premises, to-wit: Beginning at a point twenty-five feet from the south-west corner of lot No. seventeen (17) in block No. ninety one (91), running easterly fifty feet, thence northerly across said lot, and lot No. eighteen (18), fifty feet, thence west along the north line of lot No. eighteen (18) fifty feet, thence south across lots No. seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), to place of beginning, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all the above-described property being in the town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado.

Now, therefore, notice is given, that I will sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, at public sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in Colorado Springs, on the 6th day of April, 1874, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash.

ROBERT DONNELLY, Sheriff, Per DELOS FURBUSH, Deputy.

March 4, 1874.

The above sale will be postponed for thirty days.

LEGAL NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, sitting in and for the County of El Paso aforesaid, to the April Term, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD S. WHITSITT, vs. NELSON W. PLUMB and LAFAYETTE W. NICHOLS. In Chancery.

Affidavit having been made that you, the said NELSON W. PLUMB and LAFAYETTE W. NICHOLS, have gone out of the Territory of Colorado, and on due inquiry cannot be found therein, and a Summons having issued out of the Clerk's Office of said Court, returnable according to law, in the above entitled Cause, you will take notice that the said Complainant has filed in said Clerk's Office of said Court his bill of Complaint on the Chancery side thereof, for an injunction against you, and that unless you, and each of you, shall personally be and appear before the said District Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court Room, in the town of Colorado Springs, in said County, on the third Tuesday, it being the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, and plead, answer, or demur to the said Complainant's bill of Complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein contained, will be taken for confessed and a decree entered against you in accordance with the prayer of said bill.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Clerk. Per J. LOWBERT, Deputy.

HENRY & BOSTWICK, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLORADO TER., March 20, 1874.

TO GEORGE G. MOLLEN, SAMUEL B. W. McLean, Clark Haskin, and all others whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified, that Thomas Haskin has made application to this office to enter the north-east quarter (N. E. ¼) of section twelve (12), township thirteen (13), south of range sixty-seven (67), under the provisions of an act of September 4, 1841, for the tract of land, or some portion thereof, it appears by our records, that you have a claim thereto.

At the request of the said Thomas Haskin, we have appointed Thursday, the 7th of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for a hearing of the matter before the Register and Receiver of this office, at which time all parties interested may appear and offer testimony in support of their respective claims.

IRVING W. STANTON, Register.

CHAS. A. COOK, Receiver.

ODLE & HOFFMAN

WILL SELL

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

Before moving into their new Store:

RANCHE EGGS, at 35 Cents.

SUGAR, 13 @ 15½ Cents per pound.

SYRUPS, from 90 Cents to $1.50 per gallon.

TEA, best quality, $1.75 per pound.

HAM, " " 18 Cents per pound.

CANNED FRUITS, from 25 Cents to 55 Cents per can.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE BEST & CHEAPEST.

ODLE & HOFFMAN,

104 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

THE BEST TEA FOR THE LEAST MONEY AT JAMES M. HUNTER'S,

Huerfano Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

E. Lennard & Co.

DEALERS IN

CUSTOM-MADE

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS, and BOYS.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

Furnishing Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets.

TEJON STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE.

H. A. McINTIRE

OFFICE:

One door north of El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

REAL ESTATE,

AND

INSURANCE AGENT.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WM. GIVEN,

REAL ESTATE

And General Broker,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Loans Negotiated and Rents Collected.

Land Agency!

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF

Fountain & Widefield Station,

ALSO

Milch Cows and Beef Steers.

R. STUBBS *Widefield Station*

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

THE LAW OF DECEMBER 24, 1872, REQUIRES every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30th, 1874.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the Following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to MARK A. BLUNT, Collector of Internal Revenue at Pueblo, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 16th, 1874.

LUMBER.

NEW Lumber Yard.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

COLORADO LUMBER

Will be kept constantly on hand by

J. W. FAIRFIELD, Pioneer Manufacturing Co., COLORADO SPRINGS.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

Cucharas Street, east of Cascade Avenue,

OPPOSITE OLD MASSIES HOUSE.

Charles Walker and S. P. Gutshall

HAVE OPENED A

LUMBER YARD,

On the above street, and are prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Planed Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, etc.

POSTS.

Best Pitch-Pine Posts

FOR SALE AT

PHELPS, BIGGS & CO.'S

LUMBER YARD.

F. WITTRAM,

SUCCESSOR TO

Sol. Newell, [illegible]

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Colorado and Chicago

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Etc.

YARD, NEAR THE FREIGHT DEPOT,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

"MONITOR" Lumber Yard,

Tejon Street, near Boulder,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

[illegible]

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY ORDERS

COMMON LUMBER,

SIDING, FLOORING,

SHINGLES, LATH,

SQUARE TIMBER,

PLANED LUMBER.

[illegible]

C. R. HUSTED.

Denver Manufacturing COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And Chicago Lumber,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Colorado Dressed Lumber,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND MOULDINGS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

All kinds of Turning, Scroll Sawing, Matching, Surfacing, Etc., done to Order

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. W. FAIRFIELD,

Secretary and Manager

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAIN & HARDY,

LARIMER & G ST., DENVER,

Booksellers and Stationers

ARTISTS' MATERIAL,

MOUNTAIN VIEWS, CHROMOS,

OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

School Books sold at New York Prices.

HOMES IN COLORADO.

THE

Fountain Colony

AT

COLORADO SPRINGS

OFFERS

RESIDENCE LOTS,

AT FROM $50 TO $100.

BUSINESS LOTS,

AT FROM $100 TO $250.

OUTLYING TRACTS

UNDER IRRIGATING DITCHES,

FOR

Farming or Gardening Purposes,

AT FROM $20 TO $50 PER ACRE.

Purchasers of Certificates, the full cost of which is deducted from the prices of the Lots and Lands selected, are entitled to reduced rates for the transportation to Colorado of themselves and their families and effects.

Full information sent free, on application to

Gerald De Courcey, Secretary,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S CHILDREN.

A farmer was walking with a friend through a beautiful meadow, when he chanced to observe a thistle growing thriftily on the opposite side of the fence. Immediately he sprang over and cut it off close to the ground.

"Is that your field?" asked the other.

"Oh! no; but one weed's don't care much for fences. If I should leave that thistle to blossom in my neighbor's field, I should soon have plenty in my own."

This answer may serve as a hint to fathers and mothers. It is of importance to them how their neighbor's children turn out. Heart-weeds care less than thistles for boundary fences. Boys and girls who go to the same school, or who live in the same neighborhood, catch many a trait from each other. It is our duty as well as our interest to do what we can for the benefit of our neighbor's children.

WEIGHING WITHOUT SCALES.

The following tables will very materially aid those housekeepers who do not have scales at hand to measure any article wanted. Allowance should be made for extraordinary dryness or excessive moisture of the article measured:

Wheat flour	1 lb is	1 quart
Indian meal	1 lb 2 oz are	1 quart
Butter, when soft	1 lb is	1 quart
Loaf sugar, broken	1 lb is	1 quart
Powdered sugar	1 lb 1 oz are	1 quart
Best brown sugar	1 lb 2 oz are	1 quart
Eggs	10 are	1 pound
Flour	8 quarts are	1 peck
Flour	4 pecks are	1 bush.

LIQUIDS.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are	½ pint
Eight " " "	1 gill
Four " " "	½ gill
Two gills are	½ pint
Two pints are	1 quart
Four quarts are	1 gal.
A common sized tumbler holds	½ pint.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Mustard came from the East. Cabbage grew wild in Siberia. Buckwheat came from Siberia. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The potato is a native of Peru. The onion originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. Millet was first known in India. The nettle is a native of Europe. The citron of Greece. The pine is a native of America. Oats originated in North Africa. The poppy originated in the East. Rye came originally from Siberia. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. The parsnip is a native of Arabia. The pear and apple are from Europe. Sunflower was brought from Peru. Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia. The mulberry tree originated in Persia. The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet. The cucumber came from the East Indies. The quince came from the island of Crete. The radish is a native of China and Japan. The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name. Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The garden cress is from Egypt and the East. Horse-radish came from the South of Europe. Hemp is a native of Persia. In India the East Indies. Coriander grew wild near the Mediterranean. The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production. Hops came originally from the mountains of Himalaya.

SPRING STYLES.

The store windows, always found to be the most faithful harbinger of the weather, display to the public millinery in the most enchanting patterns and colors, with a glaring of the neck of the silk. They are lovely to look at, and, if some inventive storekeeper would furnish a sort of glue with which they could be put together, so that an investment were of any but with the present week's intentions of needle and thread, but would be everything to make them available. To begin with, you might as well see how many yards of street iron are used, and the textile dressing of gum tragacanth or gum arabic makes the fabric as brittle as straw.

The uniform of fashion will come in with the early days of summer, but the style and makings always found to be the English jacket and skirt. Dark colors will be the favorites, though much is said of grays and pale tints of brown. Most every woman leaving off dark winter wear is impressed with the necessity of getting a grey suit, as a light shade of French grey, a trying shade of Nankin and good colored wear are the cause of much. Straw bonnets are all the rage in Vassar, as well as the thing for April, trimmed with plenty of ribbons, loose and a great number of grays parade the streets. No, the Kitty hats in any other month of the year. Notable among those is as well as a gift hat. The new rules a week or so back by the little Kitty. It fits. No... the suit and velvet and net straw have rotated to the heads of the lined girls, and many a one wears something that looks and feels better than a simple, touching straw, adorned with innocent ribbon streamers. Wide brims to hats are inevitable this summer. They were very much worn in Paris last summer, and we are usually one season behind. For women past the hat of youth wide brims are recommended. The poke, the turban, and a dozen other brimless styles, expose so mercilessly the crows' feet and make up of the weaned, that any sized portion under which to creep is as grateful to a woman as a shelter is to a calf.

The young ladies here are all at work embroidering little hanging pockets, made of lace and beaded. They are very ornamental, besides being from Paris. They are more secure fastened with the old-fashioned gold cuff buttons. Most every lady has an old jewel case that will furnish a pair of those obsolete articles.

A lady's wardrobe recently received here from abroad has one of these tiny fancy pockets upon every dress, and the hats were made upon the crowned, wide brimmed frames covered with black net thickly jetted with patterns. Around the crown was a scarf of net, (thread net with figures upon it, and the figures embroidered with jet, and the thread edge surrounding the entire scarf jetted also. A large bouquet of flowers at one side where the brim was turned up. The hats were precisely the same for three suits, varying only in the garniture of flowers and the colour of the large Alsatian bow, which fastened the scarf ace behind.

The suits were variously trimmed with diagonal and perpendicular puffs in front of the skirts and plain flounces behind, accompanied by the inevitable sling jacket and coloured bordered silk handkerchiefs out of outside pockets, matching neckties and ties. We are going to do our duty, see men this year.—*Mill B., St Louis Republican.*

The Calvinistic people of Scotland, Holland, and New England have been more moral than the same classes among other nations. Those who have preached faith, in other words, a pure morality, have always produced more popular virtues than those who preached good works, or the mere regulation of outward acts.—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

An honest deacon in a Connecticut parish—his name was not Richard Smith—was sorely troubled about the Copernican system of the universe. He believed it to be unscriptural, and untrue, and he carried his doubts to his minister. The latter being in his own eyes a scientific man, and also a believer in Copernicus, said the sun was a stationary body, not revolving, as the deacon maintained, around the earth. But the latter insisted with an air of triumph to the story of Joshua, when he commanded the sun to stand still. "Very well," said the minister, "show me if you can, the passage of Scripture where it says Joshua ever commanded the sun to move again."

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well-known writer, the Territory of Colorado straddles the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it being on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves. "It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102nd and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 67,420,000 acres —a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure."

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country on the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks, there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the confines of the Polar Sea on the north.

The dwellers on its "plains" or *lower* lands, live, on the average, about a mile above the level of the sea, whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are lifted still nearer heaven.

Its scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is deliciously cheering and healthful. The clear air and the bright sunshine, which continually characterize it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the bodily powers and inducing constant "good spirits." The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs, such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health or strength.

The resources of the country are almost limitless and innumerable.

Its mountains are stained and streaked with precious wealth of all kinds—gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

Cradled in their brawny arms and lying at their outspread feet, are peaceful valleys, wherein the farmer raises crops of rich abundance. Owing to the small rainfall, irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil, but this, when understood, is comparatively little labor, and far more than compensated for by the great yield which is obtained.

Eastward from the mountains the "great plains" stretch to almost boundless extent, covered with rich grasses, which render them the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle thrive upon them with but little care, and with few exceptions through the winter as well as the summer. During the fall, the dryness of the atmosphere cures the grasses, sealing up in them all their nutritious qualities and leaving them standing upon the ground as natural hay —a winter stock of feed, needing no preparation and no housing.

The Foot Hills are covered with timber, and contain almost every variety of rock useful to man. Some of the rivers afford water-power of the finest character.

In short, Colorado offers all the natural resources necessary for carrying on the three great productive industries—Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures—and all the attractions of Scenery and Climate calculated to make it a healthful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso County is one of the central counties of the Territory and embraces all the features of its principal physical characteristics—mountain, valley, and plain. Along its northern border stretches the Great Colorado "Divide," a pine covered mountain spur, which takes its name from the fact that it separates the sections of country tributary to the chief rivers of the Territory, the Platte in the north and the Arkansas in the south. From the "Divide" the county has a continual slope southward, its southern boundary being eighteen miles north of the Arkansas, the distance from north to south being about forty two miles. Those elevated ... the whole of the county, ... has a marked ... The distance from the eastern ... of the county to the foot of the mountains ... miles, and beyond that, the ... mountains ... The area ... of which upwards of ... has been entered.

The ... Pikes Peak ... gold district ... of the Territory ... the advantage of a market in the ... the west ... by the Ute Pass. Those mining districts are rapidly growing into great importance, being among the best in the Territory, and will cause a large demand for agricultural and other products.

Most of the agricultural land which can be watered ... that is, by ditches taken out of the creeks ... directly taken up, and so much is now worth from $10 ... Experiments, however, will shortly be made ... artesian wells, and, if they prove ... of acres of the most tempting land ... will be made available for irrigation and cultivation. Scattered through the mountains are numerous small valleys, or "parks," on which grains and vegetables of the first quality can be raised to even greater advantage than in the lower valleys.

In the meantime, most of the land, available for stock ranges, having water ... has been taken up, and ... There can be no ... on the plains, wells ... from which water ... Nature by the continuous ...

The progress of the Stock Interests of the county may be gathered from the following figures taken from the Assessor's report ... In the ... year there were ... horses, ... sheep, ... Last year the wool crop of the county amounted to 174,872 pounds.

The Lumber Business is an important part of the business of the county, there being ... steadily engaged in it, and more timber land in El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

Here, too, is Pikes Peak, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountains, rising to a height of upwards of 14,000 feet above sea level, its head covered with snow all the year. Right about it is the Peak is a long range of "Foot Hills," fifty in number, would be termed in any other land mountains. Rivers rich with variety of form and colours, with rocky crags and crumbled boulders and secluded spots, where ... play of light and shade, with ... streaks of snow and dark groves of pines—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty, of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which large rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes, and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is "Glen Eyrie," with its Queen's Canon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of the town is "Cheyenne Canon," a magnificent gorge, whose stupendous walls of rock and beautiful waterfalls give it an almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is "Monument Park," studded with groups of lofty columns of sandstone, which look like the ... of some bygone race of giants. Immediately beyond Manitou, are the Rainbow Glen, the Canon and Falls of the Fountain, and the Ute Pass. Indeed, in all directions, are scenes of grandeur and of beauty. "The advantage of this point," says a recent writer, "is that it gets you at once into the heart of the mountains."

The Springs and the Scenery combined are destined, of themselves, to build up a town of no insignificant size and importance. Here will be a place of resort—of almost unequaled attraction—known the world over. Last year brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands, and each succeeding season will bring an increasing throng, whilst many, who are in search of health, have already chosen it as their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive character of a spot on which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Sanitarium, but also as an educational centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools and kindred institutions, and the Town, although still in its infancy, has undertaken the erection of a costly school-house. Wide streets and avenues and spacious squares have been laid out, and thousands of trees have been planted.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where the Monument Creek unites with the Fontaine qui Bouille and where the Ute Pass opens upon the plains.

It is a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, the metropolis of the Territory, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo.

The town takes its name from numerous valuable mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most important of these are grouped together about five miles to the west, in a beautiful glen, to which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which, years ago, were made known to the world by Fremont, Ruxton, and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medicinal virtues by the native tribes of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Great Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During the last two years a large amount has been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood; handsome, commodious, and comfortable hotels have been built, bath-houses have been fitted up, and many other conveniences provided. Now that these famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them as attractive a point as is Saratoga in the East. Thousands will throng to them every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are seven in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial in rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful springs, some of the most remarkable and magnificent scenery on the American Continent is in proximity to the town.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry on the work of beautifying the town, of erecting public buildings, and of constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony lots and lands are appropriated to public improvements. The land having been bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to colonists in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four grades, according to the privileges conveyed: $50, $75; $150, $200. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain lots and lands. These are of three denominations: "Business Lots," 25 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; "Residence Lots," 50 feet by 190 feet, and 100 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; "Outlying Tracts," of the following sizes and prices: One-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, 250; ten-acre tracts, $30 to 50 an acre; twenty-acre tracts, $20 to $40 an acre; forty-acre tracts, $15 to $20. A $50 certificate entitles its holder to locate a $50 residence lot; a $75 certificate, any residence lot irrespective of price; a 150 certificate, to locate a business and residence lot or a business lot and outlying tract, or a residence lot and outlying tract, provided the total value of the lands located does not exceed $300; a $200 certificate, to locate similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance of the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate, can be paid any time within twelve months of the location or of the *first* location, if more than one is made upon the same certificate. Members may take out as many certificates as they please, but they bound to make one improvement that is to put up a house, or make some equivalent expenditure for each certificate, within four months of making the first location upon it. Upon this being done, and payment of the lots completed, deeds are given conveying full title, with one condition, however—that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots in any premises having the character of a place of public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town, of which the Colony possess about 10,000 acres, are excellently adapted for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceeding slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and large reservoirs for the purpose of storing water as an insurance against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of small fruits, and for these a ready market will be found. In addition to the supply required by the Town, and by the mines not far away, a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town so soon as the quantity of fruit grown shall exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town, has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date—that is, little more than two years from the commencement of the enterprise —there have been 550 certificates of membership taken out, on most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to the nearest estimate we can form, is between twenty and twenty five hundred. The various institutions necessary to a well ordered community, have been quickly got into working order. There are two churches built, two in course of erection, and two or three others contemplated, a graded public school with four teachers, and a about three hundred scholars, two newspapers and printing offices, post office, telegraph office, U. S. Signal office, two banks, several large hotels, stores of all kinds, well stocked—where the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The Town has been organized with trustees and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the prosecution of important commercial undertakings—including a steam saw-mill in active operation, brick-manufacture, fruit canning, etc. In short, the basis has been well laid for growing progress and prosperity.

To such, therefore, as are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offer advantages of the highest order.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.

J. L. BOUTWELL, Proprietor.

First class in every respect. Largest Hotel in Colorado Springs. Table supplied with the best the Colorado Market afford. 5

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

D. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

First class in every respect. Table always furnished with the delicacies of the season.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

H. FARLEMAN, Proprietor,

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS,

Only one-half block from Post Office and Banks.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT

A good Stable in connection with House.

El Paso House,

GEO. P. FREESTONE, Prop.

Finest View of Pike's Peak in Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, LOCATED ON Cascade Avenue, has been greatly enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout, and is now ready for the accommodation of the traveling public. The rooms are comfortable and airy. *Terms Reasonable.*

MEAT MARKETS.

PECK & MOORE

HAVE OPENED A

New Meat Market,

ON HUERFANO STREET,

Four Doors west of Leonard's Clothing Store.

Meat of all kinds, Butter, Vegetables, and everything pertaining to a First-Class MARKET for sale, as low as the lowest, for Cash.

People's Market,

GREEN & WHITE, Prop's

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, NEAR TEJON STREET.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge. 46

HENRY E. FREEMAN. EDWIN W. JONES.

Henry E. Freeman & Co.,

Successors to Howard & Mark,

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

DEALERS IN

Beef, Meats & Vegetables

CASH PAID FOR

Country Produce, Hides, Tallow,

ETC., ETC.

GIVE US A CALL.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Wholesale and Retail

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND FEED

STORE,

COPELAND & CRAWFORD,

PROPRIETORS.

Huerfano St., opposite Peck & Moore's Butcher Shop.

KEEP constantly on hand the best brands of Colorado Flour, Rye, Graham Flour, Bolted Corn Meal, Oats, Corn, and Mixed Chops. Timothy, Clover, and Millet Seed. Highest Price paid for Wheat. Wholesale and Cash Customs a Specialty. 106

NEW MILL ...

And am now prepared to supply the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, with

Flour, Feed, Grain, Corn ...

Eastern, Hay, Etc., at Fair Prices.

Cash paid for Wheat. THOMAS ...

Corner Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Avenue.

BUILDERS.

J. D. ROGERS. W. S. STRATTON.

ROGERS & STRATTON,

CONTRACTORS,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Estimates made and Materials furnished in either Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 12

J. D. RAYMOND,

Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder,

Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HENRY PAYTON,

BRICK & STONE MASON,

COLORADO SPRINGS. 100

CONTRACTS TAKEN & WORK GUARANTEED.

P. ROBBINS,

Stone Mason & Contractor,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

HAVING A QUARRY OF MY OWN, CONTAINING the finest Stone in the Territory, a large quantity of which is quarried, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of Rock at Low Prices.

YARD ON TEJON STREET.

For specimens of workmanship, see Episcopal Church and School House, Colorado Springs. 94

EDWARD SCUDAMORE,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Plain and Ornamental Plastering

DONE IN THE NEATEST STYLE, 99

AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

Longnecker & Andrews,

PLASTERERS,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Plain and Ornamental Work done in the Finest Style. Work Guaranteed. 93

L. WHIPPLE,

CONTRACTOR

AND

BUILDER,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THE BEST OF REFERENCE GIVEN.

WORK GUARANTEED.

By purchasing my material in large quantities, at the Lowest Wholesale Rates, I am enabled to do work at moderate Prices.

I HAVE A STOCK OF

CHICAGO LUMBER

ON HAND,

CONSISTING OF

Chicago 7/8 Surface Select.
Chicago 1¼, 1½, and 2 Inch Select.
Chicago Siding, No. 1 and 2.
Chicago Ceiling, Beaded,
Chicago Panel Doors, all Sizes.
Chicago Sash Doors Glazed
Chicago Windows, Square Heads.
Chicago Windows, Circle Heads.
Chicago Windows, Segment Heads.
Walnut Stair Rails.
Walnut Balusters
Walnut Newel Posts.

Which I will Sell at Small Profits.

SHOP AND YARD,

CORNER TEJON AND BOULDER STREETS.

70 L. WHIPPLE.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON

TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill,)

Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments FROM the Mountains.

Dry Goods and Groceries,

TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 78

BARKER & LUESLEY.

NEW STORE.

Stone Building on Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods and Notions,

Which will positively be sold at

DENVER PRICES.

J. EUBANK

Will have entire charge.

D. J. MARTIN.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO DANIELS & ECKHART.

390, LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COLORADO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

DRESS GOODS. CARPETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, MATTINGS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, MATS AND RUGS,
CLOTHS AND REPELLANTS, CURTAIN HANGINGS,
BLANKETS, ETC. CURTAINS, ETC.

In our Mammoth Carpet Stock may be found, in addition to the Cheap and Medium Qualities, all the finer grades of English Body Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets, Royal Wiltons, Axminsters, French and Turkish Moquetts and Aubussons, also English and American Druggets, and Crumb Cloths. Linen Crumb Cloths in all widths. Over thirty styles of fine Stair Rods. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures in endless variety. House Furnishing Linens and Cottons a SPECIALTY. Carpets Cut and made to Order. Orders respectfully solicited.

HARDWARE.

WILSON & WOOD,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

TIN-SHOP IN CONNECTION.

A Large Stock of Stoves Just Received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baths! Baths!

HOT OR COLD,

AT

Mellen & Chinn's Barber Shop,

TEJON STREET,

Near El Paso County Bank, COLORADO SPRINGS.

If you have anything to Sell

GO TO MAXWELL'S.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GO TO MAXWELL'S

Cheapness and Quality is my Motto

A. D. MAXWELL,

SECOND-HAND STORE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Temperance Hall.

I HAVE TAKEN CHARGE OF

JOHNNY'S BILLIARD PARLOR

AND BOWLING ALLEY,

And invite the public to patronize me on a Temperance Basis. No Liquors will be sold from date.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

BILLIARDS AND TEN PINS. 95

February 11th, 1874. D. A. COWELL, Proprietor

NO DRAFTS

Around Windows and Doors in Winter *ENTIRELY EXCLUDED*, saving half your fuel, also *DUST* in Summer, saving furniture, Curtains, and Carpets. *RATTLING* Sashes stopped, Windows raised and lowered as usual; stood the test of *10 YEARS* on finest public and private buildings, *DRAWING ROOM & SLEEPING CARS* in the United States and Europe. Local Agents wanted in every City for *BROWNE'S* Patent *METALLIC* and *RUBBER* Weather Strips. Hardware Trade, Paper Hanging, Carpenters and Builders, enclose 25 cents for Samples and Circulars. For Sale by

THE PATENT

Metallic Weather Strip Co.

812 *Broadway*, N. Y.

Wilson & Wood, Agts.,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

TREES,

SEEDS, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF SHADE, FRUIT, AND ORNAMENTAL Trees, Currants, Gooseberries, and small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, etc., grown and for sale by the

Highland Nursery Company.

Also all kinds of Seeds for sale. Office, No 245, Sixteenth Street, Denver. Nursery one mile north of Fifteenth Street Bridge.

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent.

T. H. BURNHAM. J. R. CLUTTER, M. D.

BURNHAM & CLUTTER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

City Drug Store,

HUERFANO AND TEJON STS,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Wholesale and Retail Departments.

DEALERS in Pure and Select Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. Pure Liquors for Medical and Sacramental purposes only. The Finest brands of Cigars constantly on hand. A Choice kind of Fine Cut.

Furniture & Undertaking

MARTIN & ...

WANLESS' BLOCK,

Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

Have constantly on hand the largest stock of

FURNITURE

Which can be found in Southern Colorado.

Coffin and Metallic Burial Cases always in stock. 77

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALEX. KERR,

Wagon Maker,

Brick Building, Cascade Avenue.

Carriage and Wagon making and repairing performed in first class order. 75

MONEY! MONEY!!

ADVANCED.

GREATER ADVANCES MADE ON JEWELRY, Watches, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and smallest interest charged. Also privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for cash. Call and see C. STOCKBRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Florence's Boot and Shoe Store. 14

EMIGRANT'S CORRAL,

ROSE & ROBERTS, Proprietors

CASCADE AVE. AND HUERFANO ST.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Horses Boarded by the Day or Week. Horses and Stock of all descriptions boarded, bartered, and sold. 24

GEO. HAMILTON,

Merchant Tailor,

East of Drug Store,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

THOS. SHIDELER

HAS STARTED A TWO-HORSE EXPRESS Wagon in connection with his Grocery Store, and proposes hereafter to deliver all Goods purchased of him free of charge anywhere in the City. Will do all kinds of hauling Cheap for Cash. Orders left at my store will be promptly attended to.

102 THOS. SHIDELER, Cascade Avenue.

A. D. FREEMAN. J. T. RICKERSON.

FREEMAN & RICKERSON,

Confectioners and Bakers,

HUERFANO ST., COLORADO SPRINGS.

WILL shortly open business, and will be able to supply Southern Colorado at Lowest Living Prices with Fresh Candies in all flavors.

PETER BECKER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Whips,

SPURS, ETC.,

ALL AT BED ROCK PRICES. 79

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

CAYLOR & LUTZ,

BRICK-MAKERS,

AND GENERAL DEALERS IN

FINEST QUALITY OF BRICK.

Yard on Monument Creek,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

CHARLES DAVIS,

Contractor for Digging Wells,

CISTERNS, ETC.

Prices Reasonable and Work Guaranteed.

Enquire at Mountain House, or address P. O. Box 350.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED

Highest Cash Price

PAID FOR

HIDES, PELTS, & WOOL

BY

N. L. SALISBURY,

Warehouse adjoining El Paso Corral Stable, Huerfano street, west of Cascade avenue.

WOOL A SPECIALTY.

W. PARIS. W. S. KANNAFORD.

The Fountain Ice Co.

THE FOUNTAIN ICE COMPANY ARE PREPARED to deliver Ice in Colorado Springs, on and after the 20th inst. at the following rates:

100 pounds	$1 25
500 "	11 25
1000 "	19 00
2000 " or more	30 00

To be delivered daily in quantities of five pounds and upwards, according to arrangements.

Orders to be left at Mr. Paris' Office, No. 3, ... Block.